

Kentucky Gazette.

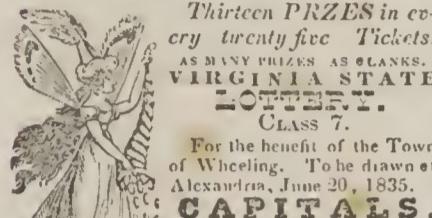
"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

No. 24.

O B S E R V E .

Valuable and Important Information.

We notice below some of the principal schemes for the month of June, and our patrons will not fail to perceive that they fully sustain their reputation for BILLIANCE and ATTRACTIVENESS. Long experience has shown that Fortune's Head Quarters are permanently and exclusively at Sylvester's 130 Broadway, N. Y., where it is the interest of every body to send for tickets who wish for a happy and comfortable independence.—SYLVESTER always distributes CAPITALS.



Thirteen PRIZES in every twenty-five Tickets.
AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS 7.

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. To be drawn at Alexandria, June 20, 1835.

CAPITALS.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

\$30,000!

10,000 DOLLARS.

TWENTY-FIVE Prizes of \$1,000.
\$30,000! **\$10,000!** **\$6,000**

5,000 dollars, 4,000 dollars, \$3970 5 prizes!
of 2,000 dollars, 5 of 1,500 25
1,000 25 of 500 200 of
200 dollars.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificates of a package of 25 tickets, will be sent for \$130. Certificate of halves and quarters in proportion.

J. S. SYLVESTER.

Magnificent Scheme

Fifteen Prizes of Five Thousand Dollars.

THE VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 13.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, June 27, 1835.

66 Nos. 10 Ballots.

CAPITALS.

\$30,000!

\$30,000

\$2,000 **\$1,000** **2500** **2160!**

2,000 25 of 500 24 of 300 40 of
200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent on receipt of 120 dollars, halves and quarters in proportion.

Send early if you want the capitals, as there will be a great run for tickets.

Be sure to address

J. S. SYLVESTER.

130, Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE SMITHING.

REDEICK KLAIBER, lately from Germany, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of this city and county, that he has

just commenced the above business, next to Mr. John Murray's Silver Plating Shop, and nearly opposite Krieger's Tavern; where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line, viz: the repairing of

FIRE ARMS, DOOR LOCKS, &c.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old KEYS.

Lex. June 6, 1835—22-3m.

The Observer and Intelligencer will insert the above 2 months.

STONE CUTTING.



MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES AND DOOR SILLS, with almost every article in the above line of business, can be had by the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street; on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

P. DOYLE.

N. B. I will attend to the putting up of winks, when taken from my shop; at any place within 15 miles of the city.

Lex. June 6, 1835—22-1f.

PASTURE,

(Fowler's Garden.)
In addition to my Pasture at home, I have the Race field, where I will receive horses on moderate terms. I will also water and salt them with care.

B. G. BINGCOE.

Fayette county, June 6, 1835—22-1f.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake Bolivar, Washington County, Mississippi containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation. On the land is a new Dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, cotton houses, and negro cabins. For further particulars apply to J. B. & S. S. Fox, in Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises. R. M. HINES.

Vicksburg, Miss. May 7, 1835—20-10t.

SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

MR. LYTHE'S SCHOOL.
DELIVERED BEFORE THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION, May 22, 1834.

Mr. LYTHE, of Ohio, rose and addressed the assembly as follows: Mr. President, I should not have presumed to have occupied the attention of this enlightened body, if it were not for a long personal as well as political acquaintance with the distinguished individual, who has this day been presented as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and the unexpected character of the opposition, it has met with from a single state. The manifestations of good feeling, with which your nomination was received from all parts of the assembly, the fairness of the circumstances under which it was made, induced the hope that an undivided acquiescence in the vote at first so general would have closed the deliberations of this assembly with exultation and harmony. Sir, I was amazed—I was shocked—from my knowledge of the men, as well as from the demonstration of good feeling that pervaded this house, to hear the "democracy" of "old Kentucky" questioned! Sir, it is true, as has been remarked by the eloquent gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Holt,) that he is not apt to draw subtle or refined distinctions upon the great subjects of national policy. It is also true, sir, that his heart is sometimes apt to get the better of his head, and in the plenitude of his good feeling and disposition to oblige the whole human family sometimes he may run counter to his better judgment; but let me say the least of it, is a worthy error. It can easier injure him nothing like corruption—noting like treachery—noting like disloyalty with the democracy of this nation.

But, sir, I would rather look to the whole history of a man's life, his deeds and his actions, than to an isolated act by which to test his democracy.

I would rather address myself to the physical wounds of the veteran soldier, made, sir, in the defence of the liberties of his country as a volunteer, throwing himself uncalled for and unbidden, into the breach, to repel the invader of his native land, and attempt to corner him, as chearing well settled and fixed opinions of an obnoxious character, where the inference is to be forced from a single "casual vote."

Nearly thirty years has that man been the mere servant of his district,

Sir, it was but the other day that I heard him make an appeal for his last time to his constituents.

He told them that he had served them twenty eight years, and he wished only to make it the "round number of thirty" before he left them; after which he had no desire to trespass upon them any longer; and they will sustain him without opposition—one whose representative has been longer than any other living man can boast of; and he is now emphatically the patriarch of the House.

But, sir, he has not been the exclusive servitor of a single district. There is scarcely a town in the country, a veteran soldier of the land, or an injured son of the sea, who does not make R. M. Johnson, the organ of communications in appealing either to Congress or to the Department for the satisfaction of claims which they have, or may have upon it for remuneration. He has ever been a slave to the people of these United States. He has less of a party man—less of a sectional man in the cause of his legislative duties, than any other that I know; but he has been the friend of the whole people—truly a hard working and emphatically the people's man! He has not only the scars upon a battle battered body to plead his cause; but he has the unparried record of an unbroken term of service for nearly thirty years in the councils of his country, to vindicate his democracy, and to sustain his patriotism. These, sir, are the evidences which we proudly, fearlessly, present to our no incredulous friends, the democracy of Virginia!

But let us examine the imputations made against Richard M. Johnson, in reference to the Bank of the United States. I sat near him for the last two years in Congress, and with unflinching determination, both in public and in private, always expressed the same opinion of unswerving hostility to that institution—an opinion long entertained and cherished. Turn to the Journal of Congress, scrutinize them, and then let gentlemen, if they can, bring up any thing against the policy of Richard M. Johnson upon this subject. I challenge them to the proof. Well, sir, herein then the principles of the old Dominion and those of Colonel Johnson are identical, they go hand in hand together.

He has also gone with General Jackson upon matters of internal improvement. The only difference I know of between them, was that of the Maysville road, and Colonel Johnson, in his views upon that subject was not alone. Besides, he left an interest that a delegate from Kentucky would naturally feel, and what was common to the whole delegation from that State. Nay, more than that if rumor is to be accredited, it had not the perfect and unanimous approbation of the cabinet. The truth is, we are all running wild on that subject, and but for the cool sagacity and intrepid firmness of the old Executive heismen we should, by this time, have been wrecked upon that very rock. When, however, he heard from the President the objections he entertained, but which had not been before presented to him, he acquiesced. If he had deserted General Jackson at that time, and arrayed himself with the opposition, then indeed might gentlemen have had good ground for complaint. But such was not the course of Richard M. Johnson; he was with us afterwards, as he was before, and is now, and do to him as that measure was at first introduced that the vital interests of his constituents were concerned in it, he was willing to abandon it, and did not shrink in the will of the majority of the people of this Union, and in the principles contained in the veto message. Sir, the Democracy of Richard M. Johnson cannot be questioned. I had hoped, from the unanimity which characterized the delegations of this body, and from the great magnanimity displayed by the delegations from the different States assembled here, that the objections would have come from any quarter rather than that of Virginia, they are placed in an attitude of great delicacy. They have presented a man who is dear to the balance of the Union as he is to his constituents, and I rejoiced to hear the gentleman from North Carolina (Gen. Saunders) say, that as the personal and political friend of William C. Rives, he knew he was not the man to object to a nomination expressed with the unanimity that characterized the aera of to-day.

I, sir, have ever admired the character of that individual, and he is dear to the people of my section of country. It was my humble lot to be a victim to the same principle in the design and in the sustenance of which that distinguished gentleman exhibited so illustrious an example. I mean the omnipotence of the right of instruction. I glory in his course. I honored the man, and I honor the State that gave him birth, for all she has done for the Union from its commencement to the present time. Assons of the old mother, Ohio and Kentucky are united at this time in feeling and in principle with her. The precious legacy that she bequeathed to the younger States when she set them up in political life, were the doctrines of 1789; they esteem and they cherish them as their heart's blood, and if there be any deviation from these now, it is by the caprice of the parent herself, and not by her children. Glad-

ly would the West if he had been the preferred candidate, have cast their votes for Mr. Rives; but, surely, when the friends of Mr. Johnson, three years ago, came forward and took the lead in withdrawing his name and surrendering his pretensions—surely, when the most liberal party has marked their every action—when they have even sacrificed their personal predilections upon the common altar of the country's good, and submissively bowed to the will of the majority—when they acceded to the proposition that not less than *one-third* should decide their choice in this election, which removed every obstacle, and obviated every difficulty—I say, after all this, and the corresponding magnanimity of other States, surely we may safely appeal to the generosity, the true patriotism and justice of the Virginia delegation, and ask them now in a spirit of right, and of honor, to come out and sustain us, to go with us, and not venture on *their own account* to go against us. Let them not be the only fallers.

Virginia has set a noble example, a sister state and a powerful one. Though strongly excited, (*for sir, from the double strength of her resources alone, no doubt,*) she has sent less than two delegates here who have gone together, hand in hand, with us, agreeing to settle their domestic differences at home, where they should be adjusted, and to consummate the purpose for which this house was convened. Will Virginia, then, proud, democratic Virginia, be less just than *all* her neighbours? Is this the translation of Virginia Democracy?

Will she maintain that she goes for principle merely? Because her particular candidate, whom she has sacrificed herself to the highest and most impartial democratic principle, the right of the majority's role, is not the first choice of this convention? Will her delegation disown him and the statuary represent, by withholding their consent to his nomination? I fear they will leave their friend and our friend in no enviable position if such should be the decision. I tell them there's but one feeling now towards him, it is that of high respect and lasting gratitude by the whole democratic party of the Union; and if this be not so farre sighted, his star is yet in the ascendant, and a few more years will witness for him and them, and the country, its happy and glorious civilization!

But let me now as she has done on other occasions, by the principles she has taught her children, by which she has enlightened the world, and exalted the bond of union by her excellent conveantance!

But let me now as she has done on other occasions, by the principles she has taught her children, by which she has enlightened the world, and exalted the bond of union by her excellent conveantance!

It is not to be denied by the disappearance of another candidate such should not be the case whatever private entitments may exist in reference to him. It is usually on the friends of that man with who he has been politically identified for thirty yeareas. It is cruel to do it to.

Let us, then, whi the feeling which we here witness, part w/ we have met, in peace. Let us recollect, that if tere be any thing beautiful in any form of conventional arrangement of which humanity is susceptible, it is the feeling of union and benevolence—Let us remember, that these are among al the fountain which water the gardeons of Paradise, more pure, more beautiful, more glorious, than another, it is that of *Charity*! It crossed through the bosom of omniscient love; it gossips, fresh & green, from the very veins of God! May its refreshing and salutary influence visit an animate every soul in this assembly!

But let us, then, whi the feeling which we here witness, part w/ we have met, with a common purpose—not seek to divide us by our sectional feelings, by obstructing each other upon this assembly which should be confined within State bounds, or prejudices which befallon here. Let us go on to vindicate, to establish firmly, and finally, all that we have written in our hearts, and cease to contend for; and the nation will send back, at the approaching election, its sound and upright members of approval.

—this man is dear to the West. Feelings no personal character alone, strong as are said to be, have attached us to him; but a deep conviction that no other man could quite usurp the same number of votes; because of his long services, his tried integrity, his known ability and his devotedness to the best interests of his country. And above all, (until now,) unimpeachable Democracy. I shall not attempt to travail the ground which has been so ably sustained by one of the representatives of his own State: nine wouldle a glimmering light under the broad sun shade of his many eloquence. He spoke in the fervor of impulsive freedom, and with all the nervous consciousness truth. He knew the feeling of the western people towards this valiant and now most servent of the nation and he has given it upon the impulse of the moment, with all the brilliancy and power, of that genius which is so transcendent and peculiar to him. I commit, then with confidence, to the State of Virginia, the destiny of this individual, under the sanction of this convention, with a firm belief, that with the spell of the waining torch light of Rederick's bencuan, it will fly there as in joyous pride west, among the people, clams, and as the sight will gather—they will rally, and send back and abroad an echoing shout of triumph for the gallant soldier; of glory and of victory, for "old Tecumseh!!!"

Mr. LYTHE was repeatedly applauded while delivering the foregoing; and on concluding, cheering burst out from every part of the assembly, and lasted for some time.

From a London paper.

LONDON GIN SHOPS.

It is a very remarkable circumstance

that different trades appear to partake of

the disease to which elephants and dogs are especially liable; and to run stark, staring, raving mad, periodically. The

great distinction between the two animals

and the trades is, that the former run mad with a certain degree of propriety—

they are very regular in their regularities.

You know the period at which the

emergency will arise, and provide against it accordingly.

If an elephant run mad you are all ready for him, kill or cure—

pills or bullets—calonel in conserve of

roses, or lead in a musket barrel. If a

dog happen to look unpleasantly warm in the summer month, and to trot about the shady side of the street with a quarter of a yard of his tongue out of his mouth, a thick leather muzzle, which has been previously prepared in compliance with the thoughtful injunctions of the

Legislature, is instantly clapped over his head, by way of making him cooler, and he either looks remarkably unhappy for

the next six weeks, or becomes legally insane, and goes mad, as it were, by the act of Parliament.

But these trades are as eccentric as comets; nay, worse;

no one can calculate on the recurrence of

the parent herself, and not by her children. Glad-

ly would the West if he had been the preferred

candidate, have cast their votes for Mr. Rives;

but, surely, when the friends of Mr. Johnson,

three years ago, came forward and took the lead

in withdrawing his name and surrendering his

GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world?—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

From the Pennsylvania.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

If honorable wounds received in the service of one's country, constitute any claim in the estimation and gratitude of his fellow citizens, the distinguished name will be at the head of this article, and perhaps more of these to exhibit than any other person now alive in the United States. Richard M. Johnson who has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, was born in Kentucky, in 1781. He is now in the fifty-fourth year of his age—in robust health—and has been for nearly thirty years actively and efficiently engaged in this public service.

After having received a liberal education, he qualified himself for the Bar, and immediately entered upon the duties of his profession, under the most flattering prospects. Before he attained his majority, he was elected to the Legislature, and distinguished himself by the display of those solid and useful talents which have marked his whole career.

While yet under the age of five and twenty, he was elected a member of Congress, and took his seat in that body in October, 1807—where, we believe, he has continued to sit ever since, and where he has rendered as many important services to his fellow citizens as any other individual in the United States.

His politics were always sternly and truly democratic—he was identified with that great party from its first appearance in public life, and it will be seen that there have been a stability and consistency in his course, which have marked the career of few if any of our public men. He was the firm and unbending supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison—and with what energy and enthusiasm this veteran and patriot discharged his duty to his country during the war of 1812, it will be the duty of the future historian to record. He voted for the war, and he gallantly shed his blood in the field to bring to a speedy and glorious termination.

He had early shown with what readiness he was prepared to fly to the standard of his country. In 1802, before he was of age, he had volunteered his services to march to New Orleans—which that party, in violation of existing treaty, was closed against the citizens of the United States.

In the summer of 1812 he raised a volunteer regiment, and marched at his own expense to the relief of Fort Wayne—the march was a long and arduous one, and although the destructive military operations to date, all the example of Col. Johnson, and the gallantry and valor of his command, animated his fellow citizens, and inspired them with that determined spirit which carried us triumphant through the war. His conduct during the expedition, both as an officer and a man, was such as to merit the highest commendation.

Military operations being closed, Col. Johnson hastened to Washington and took his seat in the Congress of 1812-13, and most ably supported the administration, in every measure deemed necessary to prosecute the war with vigor. Having obtained permission to raise a regiment of a thousand and mounted volunteers, he hastened home immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to carry that important scheme into effect.

The resolution which he had acquired enabled him to accomplish the undertaking in a few weeks. He immediately marched in the frontier, and passed freely in all the dangers and glories of the campaign of 1813. The distinguished part he took in the battle of the Thames, one of the most important of the war, will never be forgotten by his countrymen. It was in that battle that he slew, with his own hand, the formidable Indian Chief Tecumseh. The British forces were completely routed, and General Proctor, a cruel and relentless enemy, was forced with a few dragoons to save himself by flight. Colonel Johnson was wounded in several places—and twenty-five balls either passed through his clothes or penetrated his body.

The victory of the Thanes put an end to the war on the North Western frontier, and relieved our citizens from the combined forces of the British and Indians. The wounds Col. Johnson received in the battle were so severe that his life was for a long time despaired of.

His health continued for some months in a very precarious state—but such was his devotion to the public service, that he resolved while he was still very young, to proceed to Washington and resume his seat. He arrived there in February, 1813, and was received with the utmost cordiality by persons of both parties.

He continued his congressional labors till the war was brought to a close, and sustained all the measures that the exigencies of the times required, with the most firmness and the counsels of one nation that he had displayed in the field.

Our spaces will not permit us to enumerate the many important legislative labors that have marked the career of this distinguished veteran and patriot. We shall, however, be pardoned for enumerating the following:

No public document has ever excited more universal attention and admiration, than Col. Johnson's Report on the Sunday Mails, which was laid before the public in 1822. Great exertions were made at the time, and powerful efforts were made to prevent the transmission of the mail on Sunday. Colonel Johnson's able and conclusive Report, however, settled the question forever, and since that time no serious effort has been made to prevent the mail from traveling on Sunday. His Report also in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt, has been generally and justly admired. It is a powerful argument, and is marked with that candor, sincerity and humanity, which have always been characteristic of his author.

Such is a very imperfect outline of Richard M. Johnson, who has been nominated, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The great oratorical party with which he has always acted, and with which he is completely identified, will, we trust, hereafter declare by a unanimous verdict, that this veteran soldier—concerned with honorable wounds received in defense of his country—and this experienced and upright legislator, is worthy of the station for which he has been named as a candidate.

From the Lou. Advertiser.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

There is an incident connected with the battle of the Thames, which has engaged the public attention to a degree, although disproportionate to its importance, that dictates investigation. In the avidity of the public to possess the circumstances of this transaction, there has been as great a variety in the relation, as in the dissolution of the long Parliament by Oliver Cromwell. Political aerobites have also mingled their bitter waters with this historical incident, mixed as it confessedly is, with the dim and uncertain lights of a battle-field. The writer feels none of these extrinsic and sinister influences, he brings a mind to the examination free from every infusion of political feeling, and bent upon ascertaining the truth, as exactly as the testimony in his possession may enable him.

On the morning of the 5th of October, 1813,

the Americans under the command of Gen. Harrison, after crossing the river Thames, in Upper Canada, came to a beach forest without any clearing; and for the first two miles, near to the bank of the river, a swamp commenced parallel with the river, at the distance of two or three hundred yards. The intermediate space was dry, and thus the trees were tolerably thick, the ground was in many places clear of underbrush. Between the large swamp sweeping round to the left and the river, was another strip of smaller swamp, not generally passable for horses. Across the first interval of flat and timbered ground the British force, about 8,135 strong, were drawn up in two lines and an open order. The Indians, commanded by Tecumseh, or Tecumseh, occupied the large swamp to the right of the British, and curving in towards the American line. This was arranged in two divisions, under Brigadier General Trotter and Kies, in the rear of each other, with a reserve under Brigadier General Chiles, the whole commanded by Major General Henry. At right angles to this division, and facing the outer swamp, was General Desha's division. In the angle or crook, as it has been termed, between the two divisions of Desha and the division of Henry, was stationed the venerable Governor Shelby, having the command of the Kentucky militia, which formed a part of Tecumseh's force. The Governor was a small man, and was known to be a good soldier. The Indians, commanded by Tecumseh, or Tecumseh, occupied the large swamp to the right of the British, and curving in towards the American line. This was arranged in two divisions, under Brigadier General Trotter and Kies, in the rear of each other, with a reserve under Brigadier General Chiles, the whole commanded by Major General Henry. 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The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
Over the Land of the Free and home of the brave.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHARD H. HAWKES, of Clarke.

CHILTON ALLAN, do.

STATE SENATE.

ROGER QUARLES,

AARON K. WOOLLEY,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THOMAS A. RUSSELL,

ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Jr.

JACOB HUGHES,

ROBERT INNES,

JOHN CURD.

We are authorised to announce Col. HARVEY PRUITT a candidate to represent the county of Jessamine in the next Legislature of his State. Col. P. is an unwavering Jackson Democrat, and as such, deserves the undeviating and uniform support of the party. Gentlemen who cannot adhere to the principles recently avowed by the Baltimore Convention in nominating Mr. Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson, had better go over to the Wiggies and give their favorites a lift—an open enemy is far better than a concealed friend. We want no dealing in a double sense. Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing.

A.

Some men are very particular with regard to morals, like Esopus—but take great care to attach to their fables such morals as best suit their then purposes.

B.

We have been informed that some of our Jackson friends in Jessamine have been induced not to support Dr. Price, on account of his pledging himself to vote for Leitcher in preference to Harlan, when it was entirely uncertain whether Maj. Moore would be announced a candidate, in the event of which, he would have given him, Maj. M. his firm support.

How many of the Jackson party as well as the Wiggies commit themselves in the same way. Dr. P., when prompt action with the party required it, was never found wanting. This is more than some can say for themselves—do you take?

C.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article on the first page of our today's paper under the title of "London Gin Shops," it will give them an idea of European city life, and may serve to show how unfortunately our cities, great and small, are bent on the same folly.—The ruin which has followed the attempts to over shine in London awaits every other country.

D.

We publish today three documents—the first intended as a burlesque on Mr. Van Buren—the second his answer to the Committee appointed to advise him of his nomination—the third, Judge Weite's letter to the Tennessee delegation. We think the hit would have been much better at White, as his letter is made up of the very stuff that is contained in the imaginary letter of Van Buren.

The letter actually written by Mr. Van Buren, is a highly interesting one and quite satisfactory.

E.

Splendid plate to Daniel Webster.—The friends of this gentleman in Boston some six months ago, selected a committee of seventy-six to prepare a suitable testimonial of their regard for his worth. They selected for the model, the celebrated Etruscan vase at Warwick Castle, dug near Rome, and presented by Sir Win. Hamilton to the Earl of Warwick. It will cost \$1500, and will be manufactured by Mr. Jones. The work upon this massive and truly gorgeous present, commensurate with the comprehensive mind of the distinguished individual to whom it is to be presented, is said to be of great beauty and finish.—*Massachusetts Spy.*

It is not stated for what services this splendid vase is given.—Mr. Webster rendered on one side of the war of 1812 great services, as the members of the Hartford Convention know, and in the panic war of the Bank of 1834 we all know his services were only sacred to the orator of the west—for which of these wars is the pledge given?

F.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1834.
Gentlemen.—Your note dated on yesterday was handed me a few minutes since.

It is desirable that the full meaning of the above Mr. Smith, should be given for the honor of the state.—No one professing the clerical order could be so lost to the laudable virtue of truth, as to make the above statement. If there be such an individual, he should be known and exposed.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.
The time is near at hand, when the democracy of the country, fresh from the people, will assemble at Baltimore, in convention, to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States. All the cloak shirts and borrowed dicky's of the party have been put in requisition for the proud day, and already have many of the "Wiggies" put up at Baltimore's and the other great hotels, and it may be surrounded with gory.

On the 20th instant, this portion of the democracy, "fresh from the people, unpledged, intrusted, representing the interests of the Union," yet sworn to nominate Mr. Van Buren, on pain of eternal proscription if faithless to that man, will be organized, and after the election of a President, five or six Vice Presidents and a dozen Secretaries, Martin Van Buren will be nominated for the Presidency of the United States; a committee will be appointed to fit him for the fact, when sending in the following correspondence will be had on the part of the Vice President and the delegates "fresh from the People."

Baltimore, May 21, 1835.

Sir:—The undersigned, a committee from the Convention of the Democracy, the people, assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that you have been unanimously selected as a candidate for the first named office. The Committee in behalf of the Convention flattered themselves that you will accede to the wishes of the great Democratic party, and suffer your name to be used, as a talisman, to preserve and perpetuate the just institutions of our beloved country, and to further the cause of Universal Liberty, and sound democratic principles.

We have the honor to be,

With the most profound respect,

[Here follow the signatures of General Thimberfield, Major Lethbridge, and other distinguished individuals of the Committee.]

To this polite note Mr. Van Buren will return a reply after the following manner:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1835.

Gentlemen.—I have had the honor to receive your unexpected favor of yesterday, and am overcome with the expressions of kindness with which it abounds. That my poor services in the cause of the people, and in defense of the democracy of the country, should have been considered of sufficient consequence to entitle me to your confidence, and elevate me to the condition of a candidate for the suffrages of the American people, for the high post of honor to which you make reference, is to me a circumstance of lively self-gratification, and to gives me that my poorer powers and abilities have been overrated by an indulgent people.

The section you have made, has been unexpected as it certainly was unsolicited; and distressing as I do, my own abilities, I surely should decline the honor you have intended, were I not taught by the illustrious rhetorician "when we sit delighted, and am overjoyed with the expressions of his country's glory," that it is in the province of the American orators to do even greater things. For the present, he contents himself with declaring that he is prepared to carry out the principles of the present Administration, and to tried generally in the footsteps of President Jackson.

He does most emphatically upon the value of our institutions—and the immense stake which we hold "for the wealth or woe of mankind." He pledges himself, if he should be found worthy of the confidence of his constituents, to watch over the "Union" the government of our safety,—"and by a few bold manly strokes of the pen, he does incites the two races which are essential to the preservation: the 1st, to exercise its prerogatives as a free people, and well as it's charged with the objects of the American People, &c. & to revere, & generally to abstain from the usurpations of its sister Jackson—in so far as I shall be able to perceive the work which he has so gloriously begun.

It cannot be denied that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, and enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted less to salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, than to our excellent system of government, by which every citizen, by any other, every man is protected in the application of his powers and faculties to his own benefit. That dissatisfaction should never be less than general, even with the best of minds, is natural, and, I suppose, unavoidable, in a people who are so numerous, and so widely scattered, as we are.

With sentiment of high esteem and respect, we have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

A. STEVENSON, Pres't.
JAMES FENNER,
EDWARD CONDIT,
UPPON S. HEATH,
R. STRANGE,
J. B. NEVILLE,
FRANKLIN CANNON,
V. Pres't of the Natl. Convention.

To M. VAN BUREN, Esq. of N. Y.

May 23, 1835.

It is desirable that the full meaning of the above Mr. Smith, should be given for the honor of the state.—No one professing the clerical order could be so lost to the laudable virtue of truth, as to make the above statement. If there be such an individual, he should be known and exposed.

Not having taken any pains to ascertain public opinion upon that subject, I am perhaps less acquainted with the sentiments of even our own State than any of my colleagues. As to my own wishes and determination, I have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life, I have ever wished to be President of the United States; I have never knowingly uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided than desired. I shall certainly never seek it while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it, as I now have. Those I whose benefit it was create, I have a right to it with any citizen that may be more qualified, or eligible by the laws of a nation! the person who would refuse to accept such an office, it offered by the people of the United States, ought to have a much stronger hold upon a public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is that, in my use you may think proper to make of my name, you may lose sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can, however, with truth say, that if those political friends who have used it thus far, shall have reason to believe a further use of it will be an injury, instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they will have my hearty concurrence.

I am in, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITF.

The honorable Williamage, Baltic Peyton, &c.

From the Richmond Compiler.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We take pleasure in submitting to our readers the following interesting Correspondence. Mr. Van Buren's reply was received by Mr. S. Evans in this city, on Friday last, the morning on which our last paper appeared.—Had it been received the day before, it would have superseded the necessity of the disclaimer, which we made on Friday—viz. that we had had no arrangement with Mr. V. to 1839, or at any other time—that we had never pledged to give him our support, &c. &c. Mr. Van Buren goes further in the letter now before us. He declares that those who were once his associates, but are now converted into opponents, to him that he has ever sacrificed their support, or ever sought any arrangement to obtain a nomination or secure his elevation. This is a bold and manly appeal—it is worthy of the man, and worthy of the occasion.

But the whole letter breathes the same lofty spirit. Bold and frank as this appeal is, it is not more so than the pledge which he offers, to remove any doubt which may be entertained of his political opinions—if any doubt should exist—by answering on all suitable occasions, the enquiries of his Fellow-Citizens.—For the present, he contents himself with declaring that he is prepared to carry out the principles of the present Administration, and to tried generally in the footsteps of President Jackson.

He does most emphatically upon the value of our institutions—and the immense stake which we hold "for the wealth or woe of mankind." He pledges himself, if he should be found worthy of the confidence of his constituents, to watch over the "Union" the government of our safety,—"and by a few bold manly strokes of the pen, he does incites the two races which are essential to the preservation: the 1st, to exercise its prerogatives as a free people, and well as it's charged with the objects of the American People, &c. & to revere, & generally to abstain from the usurpations of its sister Jackson—in so far as I shall be able to perceive the work which he has so gloriously begun.

I am not aware that there is any point of interest in the general policy of the Federal Government, in respect to which my opinions have not been made known by my official acts—by my own private avowals, and by the authorized expositions of my friends. If there be any such, however, you may rest assured of my ready disposition to comply, on all suitable occasions, with the wishes of my Fellow-Citizens in this regard. I consider myself, in this connection, with sayings of the author of the "Confederacy," which I do not quote, as being too injurious to his reputation, or mounted me with a body of attack, as it has been violent and unfeinted; especially as I alone can answer for it in relation to my own opinions, although thousands may be ready to swear in relation to those.

Under these circumstances, the Democracy of the nation in Convention—resigned, but, as you think me, with a degree ofunction. I can not afford to be a party to an attack, or mounted me with a body of attack, as it has been violent and unfeinted; especially as I alone can answer for it in relation to my own opinions, although thousands may be ready to swear in relation to those.

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From the Richmond Compiler.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We take pleasure in submitting to our readers the following interesting Correspondence. Mr. Van Buren's reply was received by Mr. S. Evans in this city, on Friday last, the morning on which our last paper appeared.

It is not denied that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, and enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted less to salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, than to our excellent system of government, by which every citizen, by any other, every man is protected in the application of his powers and faculties to his own benefit. That dissatisfaction should never be less than general, even with the best of minds, is natural, and, I suppose, unavoidable, in a people who are so numerous, and so widely scattered, as we are.

Under these circumstances, the Democracy of the nation in Convention—resigned, but, as you think me, with a degree ofunction. I can not afford to be a party to an attack, or mounted me with a body of attack, as it has been violent and unfeinted; especially as I alone can answer for it in relation to my own opinions, although thousands may be ready to swear in relation to those.

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REMOVAL
OF THE NEW
DRUG AND CHEMICAL
STORE.

GEORGE W. NORTON
has espeditely informed his
friends and the public, that having
purchased the Drug Store of John
Norton, he has removed in the corner,
well known and occupied for a great number of
years as a Drug Store.

The two establishments united, form a general
and extensive stock of
Medicines, Poisons, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Per-
fumery, Surgical Instruments,
Glass-Ware, &c. &c.

And greater inducements will now be given to
wholesale purchasers than our city has heretofore
offered.

Among the stock are the following:

1500 lbs. Epsom Salts; 1000 lbs. Glauber
Salts; 800 lbs. Crean of Tartar; 150 lbs.
Camphor; 250 lbs. Soc. Acet; 500 lbs. Ju-
niper Berries; 100 lbs. Pule. J. & J.; 250 lbs.
Coch. Magnesia; 1000 lbs. Venetian Red; 50
gals. Black Varnish; 400 lbs. Blue Vitriol;
1200 lbs. Oil of Vitriol; 500 lbs. Aqu. Forks
and Sup. Nitre; 40 lbs. 150 lbs. Quicksilver;
400 lbs. Coal-tar; 100 lbs. White Lead; 1000
lbs. Black; 100 lbs. S. F. Brown; 200
lbs. Ground Lycopodium; 100 lbs. Bottles Corts;
(silver) & 100 lbs. Kerosene.

All orders from Physicians and other medical
men, addressed to the subscriber, will be
fully received. His prescriptions will be
given to the compounder 30 days—
June 3, 1835.—23-1.

FOR SALE.

NATL. is residing at Lexington, and
Mr. Sutton's residence, 3 miles from Lexington,
outwardly one acre each. There
are on the land a good Log dwelling-house,
Kitchen, Wash-house, Shop, and other out-houses,
with a well in first rate condition and pump in it.
The terms of sale will be made reasonable. Any
person wishing to purchase will please call on the
subscriber residing on the premises.

JAMES M. SUTTON.

Just Published,
E. LITTELL'S
MUSEUM,
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
FOR JUNE, 1835.

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